THE CONTRIBUTER SUPPLY

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2014 JUN -4 AM 9: 34 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2013 ACL WATER ASSOCIATION, INC. Public Water Supply Name PWS ID# 0610001 + PWS ID# 0610041 List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.
X Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
 Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below) Other
Date(s) customers were informed: 5/7/14, 5/38/14, /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message
X CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Rankin County News Date Published: 5 17 114
Date Published: 5 /7 / 14
X CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations), Date Posted: 5///2013 ACL water Association Office CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report ACL Water Association PWS#: 0610001 & 0610041 April 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the ACL Water Association have received a lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Perry Overby, Certified Operator, at 601-546-2322. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of even months at 7:00 PM at the ACL Water Office located at 1182 HWY 43 South, Pelahatchie, MS.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	April	Positiv	e 2	N.	A	0	pre	bacte	of coliform ria in 5% of nly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic	Conta	minants	3								
10. Barium	N	2013	.004	No Range	bt	om	2		d		drilling wastes; n metal refineries; ural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013	3.5	3.4 – 3.5	þ	ob	100	11			n steel and pulp of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	* .3	0	pr	om	1.3	AL=1	s d	ystems; eros	ousehold plumbing ion of natural hing from wood
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.145	.141145	pr	om	4		a te	dditive which	ural deposits; water promotes strong ge from fertilizer factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11	* 2	0	pp	ob	0	AL=	s		ousehold plumbing ion of natural
Disinfectio	n By-	Product	s								
81. HAA5	N	2013	3	No Range	ppb	0		60 By-Product of drinking water disinfection.		king water	
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013	3.01	No Range	ppb	0		80		roduct of drin ination.	king water
Chlorine	N	2013	1.2	.7 – 2.7	mg/l	0	MDF	RL = 4	Wate	er additive use	ed to control

PWS ID#:				TEST RESU						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detect # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	s Me	Jnit asure ment	MCL.G	l N	CL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contan	ninants								
10. Barium	N	2013	.0016	No Range	ppı	m	:	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013	6.6	5.6 – 6.6	ppl	b	100	י ר	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	0	ppi	m	1.3	3 AI	_{-=1.3}	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.11	No Range	ppr	m	4	1	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	3	0	ppl)	() A	L=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-Pi	roducts								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013	1.11	No Range	ppb		0	80		roduct of drinking water rination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1.7	9 – 2.3	mg/l		0 M	DRL =		ater additive used to control icrobes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We took two samples for coliform bacteria during April 2013 on system # 610001. The two routine samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing and further testing shows that this problem has been resolve.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The ACL Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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PWS ID#: 0	161000	l	1	EST RESUL	TS .				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	or Unit Measure -ment	MCL	G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiolo	gical C	ontamin	ants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	April	Positive	2	NA .		0		sence of collform Naturally pres bacteria in 5% of in the environ monthly samples
Inorganic (Contam	inants							
10. Barlum	N	2013	.004	No Range	ppm	Π	2		Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineri erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013	3.5	3.4 – 3.5	ppb		100	10	
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.3	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	3 Corrosion of household plum systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.145	.141145	ppm		4		Erosion of natural deposits; viadditive which promotes stroteeth; discharge from fertilize and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	2 .	0	dqq		0	· AL=	15 Corrosion of household plum systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-P	roducts							
81. HAA5	N I	2013	3	No Range p	pb	0		-60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013	3.01	No Range p	ipb	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2013	1.2	7-27	ng/l	0	MDI	RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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PWS ID#: (JO1UU4J		L	EST RESUI	/15			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2013	.0016	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013	6.6	5.6 6.8	ppb	100	100	
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	0	ppm	1,3	AL=1.3	
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.11	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-Pi	oducts						
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N .	2013 1	.11	lo Range p	de	0	80 By-r	product of drinking water trination
Chlorine	N	2013 1	.7	9-2.3 π	g/l	OM 0		Valer additive used to control

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